

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

VOL. I

David says—They have not only eaten their bread from the earth, but have eaten greater portions of the seeds of the wheat and have so fully that I can save some nothing. Mr. Charles Rogers, Vice-President of the State, Mr. Fisher says the fall of wheat has been about 100,000 bushels, and that the crop is about 100,000 bushels.

THE
MOUNTAINEER.GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1860.

WITHDRAWAL.

From the cares of a public life, few men desire to be relieved. Of those few, should I manifest myself to be one of the number, I feel that no envy can be excited; no jealousy aroused; no cause of complaint can or will arise; no public interest will be concerned. This self-evident fact needs no comment or apology from me. All human currents have an ebb and flow, of which I feel none need ask why. To us it is left to speak of cause had we any, or of reasons should we feel to offer them for the criticism of friends or foes, that forces me to retire from the position assumed by me, and sustained by thousands in the position I now propose to vacate. To friends we owe much; to patrons and friends, more; for their kind deeds and good wishes for our editorial success, and my own individual prosperity. To them all I have a hearty God bless you. I retire from my duties in the editorial and publishing department of the MOUNTAINEER, of my own free will and wish, for a more quiet and retired life, leaving behind me the most grateful feelings to kind ones, on whose head I ever shall invoke the blessings of high heaven, and on my co-partner, and the future editor and publisher of the MOUNTAINEER, the best feelings and wishes of a friend and brother, in connection with all belonging to our office. In this withdrawal, many may ask for a reason. As a candid man, it might be expected of me to answer those queries. In short, I am tired in the first place of the practice of law. Secondly, my health requires a more out-door life than is practicable or possible for an editor to enjoy. To a stirring frontier life, and the hardships of a revolution, I am attached. The first is within my reach at present. The second, I neither covet nor desire. But either of them is more conducive to my health and longevity than my present situation.

I withdraw my connection from the office, feeling assured that in so doing, our patrons and friends will not, neither can be harmed, or the success of the paper in the least be retarded. That it will realize all that its projectors and friends anticipated, I doubt not. That it has merited the approbation of friends and the curses of enemies, is a satisfaction to me. That the future will be as prolific of blessings as the past from all lovers of truth, is still my ambition and fervent desire. That no unprincipled federal or other official, or any unprincipled citizen or stranger, shall pass unchastised through its columns, or without being fully exposed as in the past, I feel to assure all that they will be held up to the public gaze in their true light, irrespective of position or influence, and the rights of the citizens of Utah be manfully defended; that it will continue to oppose the importation of officials and their over-bearing course, none need fear; that it will defend the constitutional rights of the citizens of Utah and protect them as much as possible from the colonial usages sought to be enforced on them by the arrogant, who have ruled the land, I doubt not.

That the MOUNTAINEER may continue to live and flourish, and the number of our newspapers be increased, and other periodicals and magazines swell their number, until a taste for literature shall triumph, and ignorance and vice shall flee from the presence of wisdom and knowledge, and virtue and morality supplant the spirit of tyranny and oppression, and a love of liberty and truth eternal be cherished; and that, I may live until I see a universal brotherhood cover the land, and the King of Peace reign, is my ardent desire.

S. M. BLAIR.

TO THE READERS OF THE
"MOUNTAINEER."

In the notice that was given in the last issue of the MOUNTAINEER, it was not anticipated by me that I should so soon be required to enter alone upon the duties and responsibilities of the editorial department of that paper.

The agency of my friend's affairs, who was my co-partner and sharer in my toils, call him hence sooner, much sooner than I had expected or could have wished. It would have pleased me if his circumstances would have permitted him to remain in the superior charge of the affairs of the office and editorial, until I should have a further experience, and looking forward to the responsibilities of the future, should have prepared myself to enter with more confidence and assurance upon the task devolved upon me by his withdrawal. But so it is, and so we must submit; he has no doubt, with as much reluctance as I have, to leave the MOUNTAINEER.

one sense to withdraw from his former duties, as I do enter upon a more extended course of study.

With that modesty that forms one of the most marked characteristics of the sons of my fatherland, and with perhaps as fair and full an appreciation as any one can have, of my lacks and frailties, my want of ability, and small experience, and my numerous deficiencies, I shall hereafter, by the kind permission of the MOUNTAINEER's friends, enter upon, and, at least, try the performance of those duties.

In doing so I feel most deeply how much I must rely upon the generous support and confidence of my friends, and the patrons of public enterprise. And more, a thousand times more, how dependent I am and must ever be upon the meriting guidance of the Almighty Providence, which alone can direct in good, honest and useful paths, and to successful ends. Without these my venture would be as that of a dismantled hull upon the broad ocean, rudderless, and with but one helpless, inexperienced seaman aboard.

What the past of the MOUNTAINEER has been, its own columns have told. What they will be, must be found in the records of hereafter. I have no promises to make. I only can say that I will, with the help of God, try to fulfil the motto, and "do what is right, let the consequence follow."

The importance of maintaining the press at home needs not to be urged upon the minds of the citizens of Utah. Long and bitter has been their experience in the influences foreign type has wielded against them. Corrupt speculation has oftentimes offered their blood in barter for its hire, and the offer been gladly responded to. To them it belongs sternly and unrelentingly to vindicate themselves. No foreign pen can or will do it. Their sentiments should be told out plainly, and receive from them a full endorsement. It was not the sinews in the young shepherd's arm, in ancient times, nor the sling and pebble stone that laid the big defiler low; but the strong supporting host, and the great High King were at his back, supporting him, and relying on those he conquered. So ought it to be in this as in every public good work. No matter how feeble the hand that picks the pebble from the brook; when he hurls it at the insulting giant, let him have the support and confidence of those insulted, and not be alone, but they will triumph, and the day will yet come when—

"The right shall be might, and the might shall be right."

So far as the withdrawal of Major Blair from the MOUNTAINEER is concerned, it may be unnecessary for me to say, but perhaps nevertheless proper, that it is done with the most cordial and friendly understanding. Were it not that his own private arrangements call him away to other parts of the Territory, where he could not participate in the labors of the editorial department of the paper, neither he nor I would consent to a dissolution. Probably I should not have said dissolution; for we are not virtually dissolved. He was one who bore a portion of the burden of the commencement of the enterprise. We have walked hand-in-hand, and without a jar. So, though in separate spheres, may we ever remain. So also may it be with him, our friend Moses, who entered upon the task with us, but was compelled to turn to other duties. I am left alone; no, not alone; for I speak the voice of a hundred thousand citizens of Utah. That I may do so faithfully, fearlessly, and devotedly, is the sincere wish of the heart of

JAMES FERGUSON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

For the future, the MOUNTAINEER will be conducted in the name of James Ferguson. All debts of the firm will be settled by him, and all accounts due to the firm will be paid to him.

Our books are balanced and balances carried forward up till June 30th last. Those having accounts with us are requested to conform thereto so far as our debts or credits are concerned.

S. M. BLAIR.

JULY 14, 1860.

LITERARY NOTICE.

One of the most interesting and useful publications which comes to our sanctum is the *Scientific American*, a weekly publication, devoted to popular science, new inventions, and the whole range of mechanical and manufacturing art. The *Scientific American* has been published for fifteen years. By the well-known and successful Editors, Messrs. Munn & Co., 215 Broadway, New York, and has nearly as many readers as interest and circulation. It has attained we understand, nearly 30,000 subscribers, which is the best evidence that the publication is appreciated by the reading public.

To those of our readers who may not be familiar with the character of the paper, we will state some of the subjects of which it treats. Its illustrated descriptions of all the most important improvements in steam and agricultural machinery, will commend it to the engineer and farmer, while the new household inventions and shop tools which are illustrated by engravings and described in its columns, with the practical receipts contained in every number, renders the work desirable to housekeepers, and almost indispensable to every mechanic or smith who has a shop for manufacturing new work, or repairing old.

The *Scientific American* is universally regarded as the inventor's advocate and monitor; the repository of American inventions, and the great authority on law, and all business connected with patents. The official list of claims, as issued weekly from the Patent Office, in Washington, are published regularly in its columns. All the most important patents issued by the United States Patent Office are illustrated and described on its pages, thus forming an unrivalled history of American inventions.

It is not only the best, but the largest and cheapest paper devoted to science, mechanics, manufactures, and the useful arts published in the world. Hon. Judge Mason, formerly commissioner of patents, is not only engaged with the publishers in their immense patent agency department, but as a writer on patent laws and practice, his ability is forcibly portrayed in the columns of this paper.

The *Scientific American* is published once a week (every Saturday), each number containing 16 pages of letterpress, and from 10 to 12 original engravings of new inventions, consisting of the most improved tools, engines, mills, agricultural machines and household utensils, making 52 numbers in the year, comprising 832 pages, and over 500 original engravings, printed on heavy, fine paper, in a form expressly for binding, and all for \$2 per annum.

A new volume commenced on the 1st of July, and we hope a large number of our townsmen will avail themselves of the present opportunity to subscribe. By remitting \$2 by mail to the publishers, Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, they will send you their paper one year, at the end of which time you will have a volume which you would not part with for treble its cost. The publishers express their willingness to mail a single copy of the paper to such as may wish to see it without charge.

Those Merinoes.—We are pleased to learn that from the fine flock of Merino rams, which we noticed in our last issue, quite a number have been selected and purchased by Messrs. Smoot, Stringham, Blair, Woodruff, Beckstead, Caste and others. They paid high prices; but no doubt the improvement hereafter to be made thereby in their flocks will prove more than a recompense.

Artistic.—In passing down Broadway the other day, we noticed a fine six-mule fit-out for the eastern mail route, and, on the west side of the street, our unexcelled artist, Mr. Cannon, taking a sketch through his ambrotype machine. The picture hangs at the door of his office on Broadway, and, like all others he attempts, does him much credit.

PONY EXPRESS.

LATEST FROM THE EAST.

The pony came in last evening at a past 7 o'clock, having left St. Joseph on the 8th at 7 a.m.

No political news of any importance. The prospects of Douglas for the "old arm chair" appeared to be very flattering.

A terrible accident occurred at St. Joseph on the night of the 6th. The large brick buildings occupied by Nave, McCord & Co., and others as stores full upon a small double frame house, killing nine persons and severely, if not fatally, wounding three others. One family named Harbinger (four persons) were instantly killed. Four of another family were also killed.

TWO MINUTE SERMON TO THE GIRLS.

We are indebted to an exchange for the following interesting sermon:—

"Ladies—caged birds of beautiful plumage, but sickly looks—pale petals of the parlor, who vegetate in an unhealthy atmosphere like the potatoe germinating in a dark cellar, why do you not go out in the open air and warm sunshine, and add lustre to your eyes; bloom to your cheeks; elasticity to your steps, and vigor to your frames? Take morning exercise, let loose your corset strings, and run up the hills for a wager, and down again for fun; roam the fields; climb the fences; leap the ditches; wade the brooks; and after a day of exhilarating exercise and unrestrained liberty, go home with an appetite acquired by healthy enjoyment. The blooming and beautiful young lady, who is so much admired by every eye, who can draw a bow, and hold her own 'brock,' command a regiment of pots and kettles, feed the pig,

milk the cows, and be a lady when required, is the girl that young men are in quest of for a wife. But your pinning, screwing up, wasp-waisted, doll-dressed, consumption-mortgaged, music-murdering, and novel-devouring daughters of fashion and idleness—you are no more fit for matrimony than a pullet is to look after a brood of fourteen chickens. The truth is, my dear girls, you want less fashionable restraint and more liberty of action; more kitchen and less parlor; more leg exercise and less sofa; more pudding and less piano; more frankness and less mock modesty. Loosen your waist strings, and breathe in the pure atmosphere, and become something as good and beautiful as nature designed."

Local News.

ARRIVAL.—Capt. A. B. Miller, of the firm of Miller, Russell & Co., arrived in this city on Wednesday last, at 2 a.m., being only 10 days and 12 hours on the road. The Captain does not travel very slow. We are indebted to him for St. Louis papers of June 29.

MAIL.—The Eastern mail arrived on Wednesday evening, nearly a week ahead of its time. It brought New York dates of the 23d ult., and Western dates of the 26th.

HARVEST.—The wheat harvest commenced in Davis county on Monday last, and the cradlers are beginning to be merry at work all around. An abundant crop will be realized of all small grains.

WEATHER.—With the exception of an occasional pleasant light breeze, and a few showers, the weather for the last week has been exceedingly sultry, and to northern blood rather unpleasant.

IMPROVEMENTS.—On the Broadway of our city, it is pleasing to see the improvements being made in the buildings, especially on the western side of the street. Poor, tottering, unornamental shanties, are giving place to the foundations upon their ruins, of excellent and reputable buildings. A spirit of progress and enterprise seems to prevail. We hope ere the winter closes, to see that highway of business a credit to the city. It is to be desired that those attempting improvements will have an eye, not only to their own interests, but to the credit of the public and the beauty of the city.

LOST.—Mr. Wm. Fenn, of Provo City, a native of England, and about fifty years of age, left Wall's station on the 3rd inst.; told Mr. Wall he was going two miles above to cross the Provo River on a log. His hat was found on the 10th, a little below the log; but he has not yet been heard of. It is supposed that he is drowned.

THE FOURTH OF JULY AT PAYSON.—On the "glorious Fourth" our fellow-citizens at Payson celebrated the Declaration of Independence with great eclat. At early dawn the firing of guns and the performance of the martial band, completely roused the citizens from their dreamy slumbers. At 10 a.m. the public exercises of the day began in the Social Hall. The Declaration of Independence was read by Chas. W. Wandell, followed by a grand salute. An oration was delivered by W. G. McMullen, orator of the day. Patriotic speeches were delivered by Lorenzo D. Young, of G. S. L. City, and by Levi Hancock, Jno. T. Hardy, and Franklin W. Young, of Payson. The speeches were interspersed with songs by C. W. Wandell and pupils, who performed very creditably, also by R. E. Collett and L. Hancock. The toasts delivered were in some cases amusing, but in all cases very significant; and for want of space we are not able to give a more lengthy detail of the proceedings of our fellow-citizens—the Paysonians.

INDIANS.—About forty Shoshones from Bear River Lake, came into this city on Thursday evening and camped on City Creek. They were much disappointed at not finding the Indian superintendent here. President Young presented them with some flour, a beef ox, and some shirts and tobacco. They promise to stay in the settlements until the Western emigration has passed, and then they say they will go into the north country to winter. These Indians state they are afraid the Utes are treacherous, consequently, they for the present defer the contemplated "talk." One of the White-Kaike band came into the city yesterday morning from the West. He states that eleven Goshute-Utes had been killed by the emigrants and the employees on the mail route. The Goshute-Ute tribe are very "mad."

EDUCATION IN CEDAR CITY.—Having a deep and abiding interest in the march of intellect in Utah, we were highly gratified at learning, a few days since, that the citizens of Cedar City, Iron Co., have established a good public school. It is supported by voluntary contributions. In addition to the public day school, the most promising young men of the place are organized as a Mutual Instruction Society, and are at present studying grammar, composition, &c. We commend the example of the young men of Cedar to the consideration of all who desire to play well their part on "life's great stage."

Communications.

SCRAPS FROM A NOTE BOOK OF AN OLD AND ASSOCIATE REPORTER.

There is no character in the literary world that is so little thought of as a writer, who is dependent for a living by writing poetry, little clays and haunts for the poetical, or newspapers. If he receives anything as a reward for his genius, it is given more in the

way of charity than a recompense for his labor. The press generally pays the reward of authors in a very super-abundant manner, no matter how trifling their contributions may be. But the poor student of minor celebrity, must either write for the glory of being admitted into their columns, for the pleasure of seeing his name in print, or the more degrading recompense of a few dimes, that would scarcely pay for his paper, pens and ink!

Who would believe that Tim Snizel, that man in fustian, who has just passed, wearing a thin, meagre, downcast appearance, is the unpaid correspondent of the "Georgium Sidus" in New York. See how his pockets are all but crammed to contain his original documents, that are either retained by himself, or the rejected MS. of some stupid editor, who cannot perceive the sublimity of his cogitations. What rare manuscript! "Lines to Mary," "Stanzas on a Cat," "The March of Intellect," and a hundred other interesting subjects, all of which cannot bring Tim a crust of bread, for his immortal fame. How deplorable his condition, when contrasted with "correspondent puff," that other gentlemen of the same firm, who has just closed up with "The Moon," who never put his golden pen on paper, short of fifteen dollars per column, and is dubbed our "foreign correspondent." Shades of departed genius! why are you permitted to linger on a neglected existence? Poor Tim, how abject and disconsolate he gazes on the passing muddy stream, that runs along the sidewalk, meditating on the ebb of human affairs, and the dullness of the domestic hearth, where no bread, beef and potatoes, are waiting for his empty, yawning stomach, where the worms are rioting on his already blanched gastronomic vitals, and perforating the very habitation where they can only exist, except in the grave. Poor, poor Tim! What would your mother have thought, when she was expending all her resources to maintain you at college, had she then seen the coarse-like appearance of her exhausted patrimony thrown away on her only hope! Her clever, intelligent Tim! Now, alas! lost to her and the world, through the insanity of being an author. Oh, madness, madness. Oh, Tim, Tim! Could you not labor? Could you not do something more than pass your precious time thinking, crawling on indifferent poetry? What good can lines to Mary do to appease the voracious worms? Why, not dig, delve, drive,—do anything? rather than starve, and write when your labor and talent are neither paid nor appreciated by the editor, (U. B. D.) elect of the Georgium Sidus.

PROSPECTS OF AN ABUNDANT HARVEST
—FOURTH OF JULY AT PAYSON.

G. S. L. CITY, July 10, 1860.

EDITOR MOUNTAINEER:—Gentlemen.—Having been invited to attend the celebration of the 4th of July at Payson, I left this city on the 2nd inst. I called on four bishops on my way to Payson City. From them I understood there were flattering prospects of an abundant harvest. I also learned that such a blessing would be particularly acceptable, as the wheat formerly stored in the settlements I visited, had passed over to Camp Floyd in such large quantities during the past winter and spring, that there was little or no wheat in any settlement between here and Payson.

I conversed with many on the subject of breadstuff and found, with one exception, that if the hail, or rust, or army worm, or anything else, should destroy the present growing crops, the people would be in a state of absolute starvation; a most miserable condition for an isolated people to be in.

I arrived at Payson on the 3rd inst., and found Bishop F. W. Young and the citizens actively preparing for a grand display on the following day. I herewith transmit a report of the proceedings, which you are at liberty to publish if you think proper.

I can truly say that the day passed off leaving behind the most pleasant reminiscences. In relation to the honorable mayor and his associate officers I need only state that everything was conducted with much decorum and wisdom. No drunkenness was seen through the day; but all seemed peaceful and happy.

Yours respectfully,

L. D. YOUNG.

Home News.

By the regular mail, which arrived last Monday morning, we have received eastern dates to the 19th of June inclusive.

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT.—The President has appointed Benjamin Davies, of Missouri, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah, vice Jacob Forney, of Pennsylvania, removed.

Judge Kinney has been confirmed as Chief Justice of Utah.

The Kansas papers talk of the great drought and hard times in that section. On the 27th, the Breckinridge National Committee called on the President, who declared his entire approval of their nominations and platform.

The President has determined not to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court till next winter.

The Post Office Department at Washington had given official notice that after June 20, the California mail would cease to be carried by way of the Isthmus of Panama. In the absence of legislation by Congress to maintain this mail route, the Department does not feel authorized to make temporary provision to continue it.

On June 21st, the Exchange Bank at Boston paid \$19,200 on a forged check, and the Safety Fund Bank \$1,800 on a similar paper. The forgeries were made in the name of J. W. Davis and Matthew Bolles, bankers.

On June 25, the President signed the bill to create a printing establishment. Congress has changed the name of the printer to that of printer in the Navy. The British Navy adopted this title some years ago.

THE ARMY.—The Baltimore Sun of June 16th says that General S. B. Mendenhall will be appointed to succeed the late Maj. Gen. Joseph as Quartermaster General of the army.

The frigate Niagara, which is to convey the Japanese embassy home, came out of dry dock at New York on the 19th. She was to be ready for sea by the latter end of the week.

LARGE EMIGRATION.—It is stated that twenty thousand Swedes and Norwegians are preparing to embark for the United States, and it is believed that not less than that number will reach the United States before the close of the present year.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS.—The Baltimore Sun of June 16th says:—"Within the past forty-eight hours three vessels have arrived at this port, from Bremen, bringing an aggregate of 194 passengers. The ship Admiral brought 285; the ship Schiller 214, and the bark Union 297. Most of the passengers were young men and young women, all of whom seemed in robust health. They were comfortably provided for, having means sufficient to take them to the West, whither most of them started yesterday afternoon. They were principally from the kingdom of Hanover, Prussia, and the low country lying to the south from Bremen, and from the rural districts of each.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.—The special session of the Massachusetts Legislature has closed, after passing two bills relative to the cattle disease, increasing the State commission to five scientific investigators, and giving power to the town authorities to kill or isolate cattle, and make other regulations for the treatment and extirpation of the disease. Ten thousand dollars is appropriated for the purpose. In consequence of the disease, the Connecticut State Agricultural Fair will not be held this year.

THE HOUSTON PARTY.—Some of the Southern journals intimate that an effort will be made to induce Hon. John Bell to resign his position as the candidate of the constitutional Union party, in order that the Southern opposition may unite upon old Sam Jacinto of Texas. They have failed, they say, to work up sufficient enthusiasm upon Bell to induce the party to hold together. Col. Wilcox, who was a soldier in the Mexican war, and some years since a member of Congress from Mississippi, is on the stump in New Orleans in favor of Sam Houston for the Presidency.

Capt. Gibson had arrived at Washington, June 21st, from Utah, but, says the N. Y. World, brings no official news of Brigham Young's intention to negotiate with this government for the sale of his possessions in that territory. Mr. Hooper, the delegate from Utah, denied that Brigham Young has any such intentions.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., June 2.—A collision occurred on the Baltimore Central Railroad, at 25 minutes past 6 o'clock this p.m., near Fairville Station. Two passenger trains met on a curve, where the grade was heavy, and rushing into each other, both engines and four cars became a total wreck. The firemen and engineers escaped by jumping from the train. The conductor, Willis Taylor, and a newsboy, were seriously injured. Les Michener, a farmer of Chester county, who was standing on the platform, was instantly killed. Mr. Finney, an employee, was injured. Contractor A. P. Burton was riding on one of engines, but jumped off and escaped with but slight injury.

The Atlantic was to sail from England on the 20th, and among her passengers engaged was John C. Heenan, the American pugilist.

ARRIVAL OF THE BIG SHIP.—The Great Eastern arrived at Sandy Hook at 1:30 on the morning of June 23rd. She left the Needles, Isle of Wight, at 10 a.m. on the 17th. With the exception of two days, she has experienced fine weather. She has 46 passengers, among whom are George Wilkes, Esq., of *Wilder Spirit of the Times*, and several of the Directors of the Company. She steamed the entire passage, ranging from 254 to 333 miles per twenty-four hours. Her engines were not stopped until she was off George's Shoal for sounding. She was received upon reaching the light-ship by Captain Gosgrove with a salute and the dipping of colors, and as the mist blew away, all the vessels in sight set their bunting, and cheered her. The following is the number of miles made per day: 17th, 363; 18th, 296; 19th and 20, 276 each; 21st, 304; 22nd, 280; 23rd, 303; 24th, 293; 25th, 320; 26th, 333; 27th, 154. One of the passengers gave the following information: There are thirty-eight passengers and eight guests, all in the best of health, and have been so during the voyage, which has been a particularly fine one and full of interest. It has demonstrated the Great Eastern's superiority as a voyaging vessel, and the excellence and reliability of her machinery. The highest speed attained was 14 1/2 knots. The ship's bottom is very foul, and an allowance of at least two knots an hour should be made on that account. The steamer from Southampton, as usually steamed, is 2,190 miles, but to avoid the fog she went further south. The Great Eastern passed the battery at half past four on the afternoon of the 19th. No difficulty was experienced in crossing the bar, and the immense ship, wanted her way through the bay as easily as a pilot boat. She was attended by a fleet of small craft, and the enthusiasm of the crowd on the beach was unbounded. The throng in the bottom, and on the western pier, on the North river, was immense. Many boats were fired in her honor. She was hailed with songs from the American shore, moved very rapidly through the harbor, only one of the many steamers being able

to keep up with her, lying in line to the north, on the evening length covered crowds flocking to see her.

LARGE ARRIVALS.

Castle G was alive with vermin packed landed over the rain. The children were met on the first charge. The sixty, their own to four and a far assembly of jabs and in Representatives of the old Wales, of St. mark, and there are some of this number. Britain find half, Swiss, diavine soil the English close workshops, farms, and mingling of others talking. Those bailing from Edinburgh. Elder McCombs. For several had charge of Scottish capital, looking man. the emigration reference. It three being group, the fat and gray hair, his long, looking happy cap with mod daughters we and Scotch said to be strong.

The Irish those from Scotland, not on their native pen. Some parent among gaged in agriculture they their Mormon. Mr. John C. over the Mormon address to a comprising who from want to delay for Lake. He as there were in a porally to their directed to the where employes cured for them, strong in the and sisters to with an eye state future hopes a all listened at. At its close, va charge.

At 6 p.m., C. Mormons. The dred and fifty Utah. They g der Asa Calkin of them at the board. Mr. C der in Utah, has presided on Liverpools. H wires—pne in gret with him.

The present statement of non emigration those recently have been at New York. LATTER DAY five hundred of emigration. Michigan, the kingdom of are in general a although this some weakly some of English were found other lands, are emigrants, then, have been of Mormon pre not change the present which S. S. Giddings, Brown, Sumner.

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to keep up with her. The frigate Niagara, lying in the stream, looked very small in comparison. She was moored at her dock in the North river, N. Y., at about 1 o'clock on the evening of the 28th. Her immense length covers two entire blocks. Great crowds flocked to see her, and there appeared to be no end to the curiosity and admiration with which she was received.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF MORMONS.

Castle Garden, yesterday afternoon, was alive with Mormons. From the Liverpool packet ship Wm. Tapscott, were landed over seven hundred Mormons. The rain drenched their heads as they hurried from the ship to the steamboat which was to convey them to the dock. Compared with the landing of ordinary emigrants, the landing of the Mormons was a miracle of order. There was no hurrying, jarring, confusion. For days they have been expected—for days friends have been in waiting to receive them—for days places in the gallery have been assigned them—the divisions being made according to their different nationalities and their distinctions.

The children meantime are in an apartment on the first floor by themselves; over the younger the mothers remaining in charge. The children—there are about sixty, their ages varying from one month to four and five years—are like any similar assemblage of infants, keeping up a jabber or lachrymose confusion.

Representatives of a variety of nations of the old world are to be seen—representations of England, of Ireland, of Wales, of Sweden, of Norway, of Denmark, and of Switzerland. Altogether there are seven hundred and seventeen. Of this number the nationalities of Great Britain find representation in about one-half, Switzerland in one-tenth, and Scandinavian in the remainder. Most of the English come from London, where in close workshops they pursued mechanical employments. A few come just from farms, and ruddy with health. An interesting mingling of strange dialects is perceptible—some talking in strong Yorkshire, and others uttering confusing cockneyisms. Those coming from Scotland come mainly from Edinburgh. Among the latter are Elder McComie, his wife, and five daughters. For several years Mr. McComie has had charge of the Mormon church in the Scottish capital. He is a dignified, sedate-looking man. By the Scotch portion of the emigration he is regarded with special reverence. His wife and five children—three being grown-up daughters—accompany him.

Together they form a pleasant family group, the father, notwithstanding his age and gray hairs, betraying no exhaustion after his long sea-voyage, the mother looking happy behind her spectacles, and with modest home-made border, the daughters wearing jaunty Gipsy hats and Scotch plaids. All the daughters are said to be strong in the Mormon faith.

The Irish Mormon emigrants, as also those from Switzerland and Scandinavia, retain not only their native dialects, but their native peculiarities of dress and manners. Some fine, intelligent faces are apparent among them. Most have been engaged in agricultural pursuits, which occupation they expect to resume on joining their Mormon brethren in Utah.

Mr. John Croxall, the established elder over the Mormons in this city, made an address to a portion of the Mormons, comprising about one hundred and fifty, who from want of means are compelled to delay for the present going to Salt Lake. He assured these that kind brothers were in waiting to take them temporarily to their homes until they could be directed to the workshops and farms where employment had already been secured for them. He urged them to keep strong in the faith, to act as brothers and sisters to one another, and to labor with an eye steadfast on the land of their future hopes and joys—far away Utah. All listened attentively to the speech. At its close, various friends took them in charge.

At 6 p.m., Castle Garden was clear of Mormons. This morning some five hundred and fifty will start on their way for Utah. They go under the charge of Elder Asa Calkins, who had the supervision of them at their embarkation and on ship-board. Mr. Calkins was formerly an elder in Utah. For the past six years he has presided over the Mormon mission in Liverpool. He confesses to having two wives—one in Utah, and one who came over with him in the Wm. Tapscott.

The present arrival, according to the statement of Mr. Calkins, closes the Mormon emigration for this year. Including those recently arrived at Boston, there have been about two thousand. The *World*, N. Y., June 21.

STILL LIVES FROM THE EMIGRATION.
LATTER-DAY SAINTS.—A company of five hundred Latter-day Saints and Saintesses, accompanied by a few converts, on the Michigan Central Railroad, en route for the kingdom of Brigham Young. They are in general a much better looking class of people than those who arrived here some weeks ago. The company is composed of English, Welsh, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Hollanders, and some of other nationalities. Not a Celt or a Scot are among them. And indeed very few of these have been found among any company of Mormon proselytes. These people do not change their faith so easily. The principal leaders of the company are Elder J. S. Conledge, from England; Benjamin Evans, Swedes; Walter George, from Manchester, England; Edward Burgey, from Derby, and one of the others, also from England. Those of other countries are the Great Britain, are under leaders of their own country. The company is composed of men, women, and children, and about an equal number of each.

The company reached this city about 9 o'clock, a.m., and having to wait until noon for the Burlington train to start, were quartered in buildings at the depot. A large room was assigned to the females, and no one else was allowed to enter it. One of the English leaders came to the door and was about to enter, when the door keeper stopped him. He informed the door keeper that all he desired was to put his family into the room. The door keeper allowed him to do so. Ten females, all about the same age, were admitted to the room, when the Captain, as he was called, remarked, "That is all my family, sir," and closed the door. The door keeper looked at him with a ? in his eye, but said nothing. The company proceeded to Florence, Nebraska, at which point they will commence their journey across the plains. —*Chicago Times*, June 27th.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

On June 22nd the twenty million loan passed the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Yule offered an amendment that the Post Master General be authorized to advertise for proposals for transporting the mail to California, overland, on the central route, within twenty days.

The deficiency bill was considered.

Mr. Powell offered an amendment, the effect of which was to abolish the franking privilege, except to those granted by name. Lost by 17 to 3.

The House amendment, restoring the Inland Mail, was disagreed to by 18 against 21.

The Senate insisted, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

The House resolution reducing the price of printing 40 per cent, was passed.

On June 28th, an extra session having been called, the Senate met at 10 o'clock. There was difficulty in procuring the attendance of a quorum. Several Senators had to be sent after for this purpose.

Unsuccessful efforts were made to order the printing of the 11th volume of the Pacific Railroad Report, containing maps and charts which it was urged were necessary to an understanding of the text and the ten volumes already published.

Mr. Simons, from the committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the President had no further communication to make.

The Senate confirmed Gen. A. S. Johnston, of the Second Cavalry, as Quartermaster General of the Army, in place of Gen. Jesup, deceased.

After a short secret session, the Senate adjourned sine die.

HOUSE.

On June 26th Mr. Davis, of Maryland, from the committee on ways and means, had leave to report a bill authorizing the President, any time within twelve months, to borrow, on the credit of the Government, a sum not exceeding \$21,000,000, or so much thereof as in his opinion would be necessary for the service may require to be used in the redemption of treasury notes now outstanding.

On the 21st a number of private bills as returned from the Senate, with amendments, were passed. The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill punishing Marauders and depredators who permit the escape of prisoners in their custody. It authorizes a fine not exceeding \$200 and imprisonment not exceeding two years.

On the 25th the President sent in a message notifying the House that he had signed certain bills, including that making appropriations for civil expense, with a protest against the clauses designating Capt. Meigs as Superintendent of the expenditures of half a million for the completion of the Washington aqueduct. He does not believe it was the intention of Congress to interfere with the constitutional right of the President as commander-in-chief of the army, to order Capt. Meigs elsewhere and send him away to superintend the erection of fortifications or other work. His protest of March last against the proceedings of the Corvado committee, the charges against him being vague and expressed in general terms, he did not for a moment entertain a doubt as to the result, he did not believe it possible that there existed a man who could so basely perjure himself. The proceedings of the House, he reports, are violating the rights of a co-ordinate branch of the government, which if enforced would establish a dangerous precedent. The House has acted without constitutional warrant, and in a manner intended to degrade the Presidential office, and render it unworthy of acceptance by an honorable man. The accretory resolution was nothing more nor less than that the President has used corrupt means to accomplish his purposes.

What authority did the House undertake to investigate the Executive's course as to the Comstock case, to put into our foreign relations assailing our Mexican Minister as to the Tehuantepec route, to investigate removals from office, notwithstanding the power of removal? It was evident to him that Congress intended nothing more than to express a decided opinion that Capt. Meigs should be continued in employment. Is the appropriation constitutional? and will it be, if he should not think proper and expedient to regard this designation? are questions which shall require his serious consideration, because all this will depend whether the waterworks shall be authorized for another season. He now desired to express no opinion; but the question shall be considered carefully.

The power belongs to the President, under the Constitution, and was so decided by the first Congress, and accordingly has ever since been so exercised. There was no authority for the Committee to investigate the subject of printing the Post Office blanks, because that question had previously been examined by two other committees. The President complained of the vindictive manner in which the witnesses were examined. The first information he received of any testimony that would or could injuriously affect him, was published in a New York Journal, but which was disproved by responsible witnesses.

The telegraph, however, was as silent as the contradiction. He says that only such dispatches were published as would reflect on his character, thus influencing, by most flagrant injustice, and that different versions were given of private conversations when there was no opportunity to refute them.

Members of the Cabinet and others were summoned to discover, if possible, something to his discredit. Disappointed applicants for office, becoming hostile to the Administration, appeared before the Committee. These were most dangerous measures. The ancient star chamber was not worse than this star has been. Nothing like it has ever occurred since the revolutionary days of Robespierre. Could the proceedings of the committee be recorded by the House, the Constitution will have to be amended and the executive be no longer an independent branch of the Government, and the worst years of the early patriots and statesmen will have been realized. In the name of the representative of our great people, and standing on the ramparts of the constitution which they "defended," he solemnly protests against these vindictive proceedings.

After some debate, including some remarks by Mr. Stanton against the measure, it was referred to a select committee.

The House refused to suspend the rules to take up the post route bill and so it is consequently dead.

On the 27th, the House adjourned sine die, in good humor.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENT had reassembled. Important documents relative to the affairs with China had been submitted, giving particulars of the reply of the Chinese to the ultimatum.

The ultimatum demands an ample apology for the Puiho affair; the restoration of the guns and the ships lost on that occasion; the ratification without further delay of the treaty of Peking, and an indemnity of 4,000,000 taels for the military expenses attending the Canton affair. The Chinese peremptorily refuse.

Lord John Russell explained the nature of Russia's propositions relative to the Christians in Turkey, and said that Austria, Prussia and England had disapproved, and proposed that Turkey herself should institute an inquiry, which proposition was being acted upon. France sided with Russia.

In the House of Lords resolutions virtually endorsing universal suffrage were ridiculed and negatived without a division.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone stated that another vote of £300,000 on account of the China war would be taken, in addition to the £26,000 already granted, and that the Secretary of War would shortly give full details of the requirements.

The Government withdrew the reform bill till next session.

The British Admiralty has stationed a ship of war at Messina; one at Marsala; one at Palermo, and four in the bay of Naples, to afford shelter to British subjects.

There was a rumor of a matrimonial alliance between the Prince of Wales and a Prussian princess.

The London *Times*, in a leader, describes the terrible tortures inflicted by the Neapolitan police on their prisoners.

John D. Wards, in the hardware trade, Birmingham, had absconded, leaving liabilities to the amount of £50,000.

The recent heavy gales in England have damaged the barley and wheat crops to a serious extent.

City railroad cars, drawn by horses, on the American plan, are about to be introduced into Birkenhead, England.

ARMY FOR THE POPE.—A movement is on foot in the British Isles to raise an army for the exclusive use of His Holiness Pius Nono. Enlistment for this army had increased to such an extent in the South of Ireland that orders had been issued to stop recruiting for the present, as there were no means of transport, and the places of rendezvous in London were quite full.

An Irish "Papal recruit" writes from Rome a glowing description of the reception of himself and several of his fellow soldiers by the Pope and several Cardinals. An Irish paper asserts "they have exiled themselves forever from Ireland, to oppress a people who will curse them, in a quarrel with which they have nothing to do."

LONDON, June 17.—The Weekly Press states that the Great Powers have discovered a scheme on the part of Russia and France to give the Danubian provinces to the Grand Duke of Louchebourg, and also says Russia and Austria refuse to recognize the annexation of Tuscany to Sardinia; Prussia escaped the obligation of a refusal by asking Cavour not to announce it officially. It also says that Napoleon is about to claim, as a compensation due to France, in consideration of the new territory which Garibaldi's success will add to the House of Savoy, that Genoa, the Province of Nice and the Island of Sardinia should be annexed to France.

PREACHING IN THE LONDON THEATRES.

One of the most remarkable debates ever had in the English House of Lords recently took place in regard to the question of preaching in the theatres of London. This aggressive movement, for the population otherwise unreachd, has been vigorously commended, and preaching has been maintained in several of the theatres, which have been largely attended without diminishing the congregations of the neighboring ministers. Lord Dunsannon, an Irish lord, however, moved a resolution condemning the performance of the divine worship in these places by ministers of the Church of England, as irregular and calculated to hinder rather than advance the progress of sound religious principles in the country. The venerable Archbishop of Canterbury, who was the first to oppose the motion, stated that after full examination of the case he could not, even if he had the power, prohibit those who thus availed themselves of the means of bringing the gospel to the knowledge of many who in no other way could find it.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, so distinguished for his active sympathy with all the benevolent movements of the day, in a speech of an hour and a half, showed how effectively this plan, of which he was one of the originators, was reaching the class they sought to benefit, the moral and religious condition of some of whom, according to the written testimony of a late bishop, was inferior to that of the negro inhabitants of Sierra Leone in Africa. Scarcely two persons per cent. of the operatives of London ever enter a place of worship, while besides 5,000 professional thieves, there are about 100,000 persons regarded as dangerous by the police, multitudes of whom spend the Sabbath in violating the laws of God. Owing to the growing habits of idleness, their extreme poverty, and their great prejudices against churches, which they would not enter, it had been determined to invite them, into the only places where they would go to seek and save the lost. He stated that not less than 20,700 persons, chiefly "roughs," costermongers, and others who never visited a house of prayer, had met in these places on a single Sabbath, and listened with the most earnest attention to the words of everlasting life. In addressing the officers of government, he told them that what the people wanted was not patronage, but sympathy, and if the rulers would show that sympathy, especially in its highest and most solemn form, the people might be led like a lamb in their hands.

This earnest speech, one of the most remarkable ever delivered in that assembly, was listened to with profound attention, and was followed by others, among whom were the Bishops of Llandaff and London, the former of whom said, if called upon to choose between seeing thousands perishing for the lack of spiritual food and preaching in theatres, he should not hesitate as to the alternative, but should remember his Saviour's command to go into the highways and hedges. At the request of Earl Granville, Lord Dunsannon withdrew his motion. The discussion brought many valuable facts as to the spiritual destitution prevailing among a large portion of the population of the capital of the British empire. —*Am. Messenger*.

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THE IRISH HIGRA FOR 1860.

Secretary of the Commissioners of Emigration at Castle Garden, that "the Irish emigration this year to America (as compared with that of the two or three preceding years) will be very large. From the Barony Erris, county Mayo, in Ireland, it is estimated that a population of about 20,000 inhabitants, nearly all will emigrate to this country. The distress is great throughout Ireland, and all who can procure the means will undoubtedly leave."

This accords with advices received through other sources, and the large immigration at the port of New York at the present time tends to substantiate these views. Not less than twenty-eight ships, having on board 5,500 passengers, arrived here during the last week, mostly from Liverpool or from German ports. The applications for passage by the Galway steamers is represented to exceed the capacity of the ships to convey them. By the Irish newspapers, this new movement is generally attributed to a very prevalent apprehension of short crops.

The *Silgo Chronicle*, for example, says "the severity of the winter and spring, and the enormous price to which hay and other provender and provisions have in consequence risen, are no doubt the causes of the panic which has spread among the peasantry."

And the Mayo *Constitution*, remarking to the same effect, says: "A large number are suffering from the local failure of the potato crop—the destruction of the grain crops—the severity of the winter—the loss of cattle—and the absence of means to purchase food; so much so, that it is feared the pangs of hunger are felt by some, whilst hundreds are inaugurating the exodus which will end in the expatriation of a vast population of the aborigines who have enough left to pay for their deportation to another clime."

A belief has been expressed that the favorable representations of Dr. Cahill in regard to this country, have exerted a powerful influence upon the Irish peasantry, giving a greater development to the spirit of emigration. Certain it is, that the movement of population now taking place is assisted very much by funds transmitted to Ireland from the United States, and by solicitations from this quarter, whatever may be the truth in regard to the prospects of the Irish crops. The present immigration appears to be principally made up from the agricultural classes, and as to pecuniary condition, is much better than that which resulted from the famine and sickness in 1846-7.

Statistics taken from Parliamentary returns show that the total population of Ireland in 1859 was 5,938,820, or nearly 1,000,000 less than it was in 1821, and 2,000,000 less than it was in 1841. Such a rapid depopulation, coupled with emigration to this country, seems to justify the remark lately made by the London *Times*, that "if the exodus from Ireland continues, she will soon become English, and the United States Irish." Yet this is not the fact, so far as applies to this side of the Atlantic. Dispersed over the broad domain of the great Republic, the foreign ingredient speedily assimilates to the native population, losing its distinctive features, and leaving but a faint impress on the national character. —*Journal of Commerce*.

It is stated that, immediately after the formal annexation of Savoy and Nice, France will address a note to the European Powers notifying the fact, and demanding a reply as a recognition of the annexation by Europe.

The French government had requested the Belgian cabinet to make proposals with the object of concluding a commercial treaty.

The health of Prince Jerome Bonaparte had so far improved that no bulletins were being issued.

Mrs. Faulkner and her daughters, accompanied by Mr. Faulkner, the American Minister, had been presented to the Emperor and Empress.

The report of the Emperor's fall is half considerably damaged the growing wheat crop.

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and therefore disposed to acknowledge the principle of the inquiry proposed by the Russian Cabinet.

It is rumored that a French loan is made for 40,000,000 francs, and a Russian loan for 8,000,000 pounds.

Napoleon has permitted fifteen French officers, now on half pay, to take service under Lamoriciere for the Pope.

Garibaldi, having proved himself victorious in Sicily, has appointed a provisional government, with Baron Rocco Minister of Foreign Affairs; Crispi in the Home Office and Finances; Orsini Minister of War, and Abbe Coligno Minister of Religious Worship.

The damage done by the bombardment of Palermo was immense. The treasury was destroyed.

It is positively asserted that Garibaldi found £260,000 sterling in the coffers of the treasury.

Garibaldi has issued a decree calling all Sicilians to arms, between the ages of 17 and 50.

Fifty vessels of war were in the Roads of Palermo.

It is reported that Mazzini had embarked for Sicily.

The Sardinian government had ordered all their fleet, and all authorities along the coast, to apprehend him, if possible.

CHINA.

Letters from Amoy, China, state that the Chinese authorities were taking the most cruel measures for the suppression of the coolie traffic, and the punishment of those engaged in it. One Chinese woman was sentenced to be crucified and flayed alive, for kidnapping thirteen Chinamen. Two men were burned at the ankles, hung by the toes, whipped with 1,000 stripes, and then beheaded.

Private advices received at Washington state that the Chinese were making great preparations to resist the French, and English forces, and were confident of their ability to resist. An impression prevailed at Shanghai that the internal troubles of the empire, which had caused much alarm, would not prove of a serious nature. Every disposition was manifested by the Chinese to adhere to and carry out the treaty stipulations with the United States.

Advertisements.

U. S. HORSES AT AUCTION: On Monday, the 27th inst., will be sold at Public Auction, at CAMP FLOYD, for cash, to the highest bidder, Ten U. S. HORSES, suitable for farming purposes, but unfit for the mountain service of the army.

P. T. TURNLEY, July 11, 1860. 47-21. Capt. Q. Master Dept.

LOST. On Sunday, the 8th inst., between the residence of Mr. Ephraim K. Hanks and Mrs. J. Livingston, Bell & Co's Store, a navy case PISTOL; also a black handle KNIFE, attached to a scabbard by a brass chain. Whoever finding the same, and returning them to E. K. Hanks, in the 12th Ward, shall be liberally rewarded. 47-11. E. K. MIETT.

STRAYS. A speckled STEER about four years old, branded S on each hip; also, another speckled STEER, about four years old, branded J on left flank. The owner or owners are requested to prove property and pay charges. 47-21. TITUS MOSELEY, State Road.

DRUG STORE AT OGDEN: I wish to notify everybody that I keep constantly on hand a choice selection of

DRUGS, Patent and Botanic Medicines; Tobacco and Brandy; also, a superior article of Ale and Beer, which I offer at G. S. L. City prices.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, etc., carefully cleaned and repaired. Orders called at Widow Clark's, opposite Tithing Office.

OCTAVE URSENBACH, Ogdén City, July 6, 1860. 47-21

BEAR RIVER FERRY. I beg leave to state that I have recovered my Ferry boats from the Indians, and am now on hand to ferry emigrants across Bear River. 48-11. N. A. EMPEY.

Strayed Cow. I HAVE in my possession, at South Weber Ward, Davis Co., a bright red & white spotted COW, six years old; no mark; branded M on left side. The owner is requested to prove property, and take her away. 45-4. ROBERT WATTS.

FOURTH OF JULY. AS MERRILL HATTER, HAS on hand Ladies' Black Beaver Riding HATS, Gent's Oper. Black Felt, & Napped Beaver Hats, and other styles and varieties. 17th Ward, one block east of Union Square. 48-11.

FOR SALE. For Sale Cattle, due bills on Stores in G. S. L. City, or Cash, a number of excellent young HORSES, in lots to suit purchasers. For price and further particulars, apply to 45-11. C. STRAET-SRINHAM.

STRAVES. FROM the subscriber, in the 14th Ward, on or about the 4th inst., a yoke of OXEN. The oxen are of dark brindle color, with a small white spot on each shoulder, and another on the breast; the oxen will work well, and are very healthy. The oxen, red, with white face and feet, and white streaks across the back. Both oxen are of the best quality, and are very healthy. Any person wishing to purchase, or inquire, or to see them, shall be liberally rewarded. 48-11. E. D. RICHARDS.

FOR SALE. I have a number of fine, healthy, and well-bred CATTLE, of various breeds, and of various ages, for sale. They are all of the best quality, and are very healthy. Any person wishing to purchase, or inquire, or to see them, shall be liberally rewarded. 48-11. E. D. RICHARDS.

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WHO WANTS GOODS AND PROVISIONS?

WM. NIXON, EAST TEMPLE STREET.

HAVING just opened a Train of well-assorted

GOODS from the East, now offers all kinds of General Merchandise, together with FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, BACON, BUTTER, EGGS, and other articles needed by the Citizens or Travellers, which he will sell at the lowest market price for cash or other good pay.

Cattle, Horses, and Mules for sale or exchange. All kinds of produce bought and sold. Gold Dust wanted, for which full value will be paid in cash.

Also, at my Store at FAIRFIELD, Camp Floyd, will be found a full supply of General Merchandise and Provisions needed either by citizen, soldier or traveller.

July 6th, 1860. 46-11 WM. NIXON.

BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER. P. R. ROGERS, HAVING a good Blacksmith Shop in connection with EAST TEMPLE STREET, east of the Post Office, he is always on hand to accommodate the public generally.

Remember that he took the first and second premiums for horse shoes at the last annual Fair, as will be borne by reference to the "Deseret News."

Selected Poetry.

"SPEAK NOT EVIL OF ONE ANOTHER."

BY ELIZA COOK.

NAY, speak not ill: a kindly word
Can never leave a sting behind;
And oh! to breathe each tale we heard,
Is far beneath a noble mind.
Full oft a better seed is sown,
By choosing this the kinder plan;
For if but little good be known,
Still let us speak the best we can.
Give me the heart that fain would hide,
Would fain another's faults efface;
How can it pleasure human pride
To prove humanity but base?
Nay, let us reach a higher mood,
A nobler estimate of man;
Be earnest in the search for good,
And speak of all the best we can.
Then speak no ill, but lenient be
To others' failings as your own;
If you're the first to fault to see,
Be not the first to make it known:
For life is but a passing day,
No lip may tell how brief the span,
Then, oh, the little time we stay
Let's speak of all the best we can.

Cleanings.

CURIOUS FACTS.—Bees are geometrical. The cells are so constructed as, with the least quantity of material, to have the largest sized spaces and the least possible interstice. The Mole is a meteorologist.—The bird called the Nine-killer is an arithmetician; also the Crow, the wild Turkey, and some other birds.—The Torpedo, the Ray and the Electric Eel are electricians.—The Nautilus is a navigator. He raises and lowers his sails, casts and weighs anchor, and performs other nautical feats.—Whole tribes of birds are musicians.—The Beaver is an architect, builder and woodcutter. He cuts down trees, and erects houses and dams.—The Ant maintains a regular standing army.—Wasps are paper manufacturers.—Caterpillars are silk spinners.—The Squirrel is a ferryman. With a chip or piece of bark for a boat and his tail for a sail he crosses streams.—Dogs, Wolves, Jackals, and many others are hunters.—The Black Bear and Heron are fishermen.—The Ants are day laborers.—The Monkey is a rope dancer.

GOOD MANNERS AND MORALS.—Our Saviour himself has taught us that modesty is the true spirit of decent behavior, and was not ashamed to notice and rebuke the forward manners of his fellow guests in taking the upper seats at banquets, while he has chosen the etiquette of marriage as illustrations in several of his parables. Even in speaking of the scrupulous habits of the Pharisees, he did not condemn their cleanliness itself, but the folly which attached so much value to mere form. He conformed himself to those habits, and in the washing of feet at meals, drew a practical lesson of beautiful humility. His greatest follower has left us many injunctions to gentleness and courteousness of manner, and fine passages on women's dress, which should be painted over every lady's toilet table in the land.

Varieties.

The worst form of ingratitude is, to refuse to accept a favor from the hands of a person to whom you have had the pleasure of rendering one.

A lady who had read of the extensive manufacture of odometers, to tell how far a carriage had been run, said she wished some genius would invent an instrument to tell how far husbands had been in the evening when they "just stepped down to the post-office," or "went to attend a caucus."

Two things should be especially kept, if possible—your word and your temper. The former when dealing with a printer—the latter when disputing with a woman. This may be difficult, but may be done by getting a couple of chapters of Job by heart.

Man's Accuser with Woman.—Look here; you must allow that woman ought, as much as in her lies, to make this world a paradise, seeing that she lost us the original garden. We talk of philosophers; and when all is said about what we owe to woman, you must allow that we have a swinging balance against her. There's that little matter of the apple still to be settled.—Douglas Jerrold.

The perfume of a thousand roses soon dies, but the pain caused by one of their thorns remains long after. A saddened remembrance in the midst of mirth is like that thorn among the roses.

All truth is dangerous, if it is not entire; we ought on most occasions to speak of, or conceal all. We have already too much disclosed our secrets to a man, from whom we think any one single circumstance is to be concealed.—Bryce.

There is no more certain sign of a narrow mind of duplicity and arrogance, than to avoid the society of those who think differently from us. A man who does this is a narrow-minded man.

There are few good men so thoroughly honest as not occasionally to invest very doubtful acts with the halo of their general goodness of character, general rectitude of intention, and conscientiousness of motive.

To converse with spirits—buy a few cent pieces on the table at a grog shop, and they'll show themselves quicker than you can say "ho."

Advertisements.

AMY AND SMITH,
EAST TEMPLE STREET.

Next door south of Staines, Needham and Co.,

HAVING recently returned from the Eastern States, with a large and superior supply of

TIN, COPPER, SHEET
IRON, & C., & C.,

And being fully prepared with Tools, and first class mechanics, respectfully ask their old friends to call and see them and renew their patronage, and invite those who have given their stock and mechanical skill a trial, to call and see them.

They likewise solicit the favorable attention of their friends, and the public in general, to their variety of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING;

as also to their choice collection of

GROCERIES, WINES, BRANDY, & C.,

to sell wholesale or retail, at low prices.

P.S.—The public are respectfully informed that the partnership formerly advertised between ourselves and Mr. Fuller was entirely an error. No such partnership ever existed; nor will we be in any way responsible for any of Mr. Fuller's transactions.

All payments, in money or otherwise, must be made to Dustin Amy or his personal order, as such only will receive our endorsement.

5-11 AMY & SMITH.

HATS! HATS! HATS!!!

JOHN C. TATTON

BEGS respectfully to return his thanks for the patronage extended to him during the past two years, and hopes by continuing to supply a first-rate quality of HATS, to merit an increase of patronage in the future.

Produce taken in exchange for Hats. Wanted—Fox, Wolf, and Beaver Skins; also Wool, for which a good price will be given. Give me a call, and encourage Home Manufactures.

Residence—14th Ward, 2nd door east of Court House. 25-11

NEW EXCHANGE STORE.

THE undersigned have opened an Exchange Store, at the old stand occupied by John Tobin, next door to Gilbert Clement's well known Store, where we will buy, sell, and exchange all kinds of Home Manufactures and Produce.

Buddley's Best Whiskey for Sale, wholesale and retail. BOWRING & CO.

G. S. L. City, April 20, 1860. 35-11

PICTURES ON THE MARCH!!!

MESSRS. SABIN, BEBEE & CO.,

BEG respectfully to inform their friends throughout the Territory of Utah, that they have established, and have in successful operation, at PAYSON, in Utah County,

A FIRST-CLASS

NAIL MANUFACTORY,

AN EXTENSIVE

MACHINE SHOP

TOGETHER WITH

BLACKSMITHING

in all its branches; and also a FURNITURE SHOP, on a large and superior scale. They are, therefore, fully prepared to promptly execute all orders for the erection and completion of Thrashing, Shingle, Sawmill, Last, Comb, and Shoe Peg Machines, and all kinds of Machine work that may be required.

Every description of Furniture made to order. Horses, mules and oxen shod on the shortest notice.

Wagons and Carriages made and repaired. All kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood, and every description of Cooper Ware made to order. Stock, Produce, &c., taken for pay, and cash not refused. 30-11

WHO WILL EXCHANGE?

I HAVE 32 acres of Farming Land enclosed by itself, and under cultivation; together with a good dwelling house, which I will exchange for City property, cash, or stock.

For particulars, apply at the MOUNTAINEER office. 39-11

Boots, Boots, Boots!

BEG leave to inform my friends, customers, and the public generally, that I have returned to my Old Stand, next door north of Goddard's Store. I have a large stock of Eastern Leather, of the first quality, which I am ready to manufacture into Boots and Shoes, or anything else in my line of business.

40-3m JOHN SWENSON.

SHEEP.

A FEW choice SHEEP for Sale. For information, apply at this office. 40-11

E. MARTIN,

CARRIAGE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL AND HOUSE

PAINTER.

GILDER, & C.

ALL kinds of GRADING and MARBLING neatly executed.

PUTTY, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Japan, &c., for sale by retail.

THE BEST

PAINT SHOP,

IN THE TERRITORY,

In rear of DATT'S STORE, East Temple Street. 41-11

GLOBE

BAKERY,

Next door north of Livingston, Bell & Co's Store.

RICHARD COLIGHTLY

BEGS most respectfully to thank his friends and the public generally for their patronage, and solicits an inspection of his present stock of Crackers, &c., of the different kinds of which, viz., Milk Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers and Molasses Bread, he has a large quantity always on hand, so that emigrants and others can be supplied with a choice stock of the staff of life, manufactured of the best material, and at moderate prices, at a moment's notice.

FINE LIGHT BREAD

Baked every day. Fresh Cakes, Wedding Cakes, Ginger Cakes, and every variety of cake, and also fine bread, and all kinds of confectionery, and all orders promptly filled.

Rye Bread three times a week. 30-11

Home Industry.

THE KNITTING FACTORY.

JAMES DOVE, grateful for past favors, solicits a continuation of public patronage at his establishment, where all kinds of KNITTING is done with dispatch, unsurpassed in Utah.

G. S. L. City. 41-11 JAS. DOVE.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS

WANTED.

I WILL give constant employment to 20 good boot and shoe makers. W. JENNINGS. 44-11

CLAUDE CLIVE

WOULD respectfully inform his friends that he yet holds forth at his OLD STAND, EAST TEMPLE STREET.

TAILORING DONE,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. A good supply of heavy CLOTHING, suitable for pants, always on hand. Buckskin Pants, Coats, &c., made to order. Vest Patterns of the latest fashion.

Cutting done to order. CHARGES REASONABLE. If a fit you would have, call on 1-11 CLAUDE.

HAMMER & ANVIL.

THE undersigned has enlarged his premises at his old residence on SECOND SOUTH STREET, and is prepared as usual to fill promptly all orders for

BLACKSMITHING

in all its various branches. Wagons and carriages ironed neatly and with a view to durability.

Ploughs made and repaired. One of the best horse-shoers in Utah is employed, and in fact all the work done on the premises is performed in the best style. 34-11 HENRY STANDISH

STANDISH & STODDARD.

A COMMODIOUS and extensive STABLE and LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT is kept by the above gentlemen at the old stand of Mr. Standish, on

SECOND SOUTH STREET,

Horses and mules, stabled, corralled, and fed by the day or week, on reasonable terms. Horses, mules, and Cattle on hand, for sale or exchange.

Saddle horses; Horses and Bugles, and Carriages to hire. All kinds of grain and good hay purchased for cash and store pay. 34-11

LOOK OUT.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Amy & Smith (or Dustin Amy, individually), either on note or book account, are hereby notified that all such notes and book accounts have been placed in the hands of W. L. Appleby, Esq., our attorney, for collection and settlement. All such persons are requested to call on him, and settle the same forthwith, and save cost.

AMY & SMITH, DUSTIN AMY. 37-11

HATTING.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he has received the above business at his old stand in the 17th Ward, G. S. L. City, one block north of Temple Block.

WANTED. All kinds of furs, for which a liberal price will be paid; also Saxony sheep and lamb's wool, fire wood, &c. 37-11

H. G. BRICSEN

BEGS leave to state to his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his

Tailor's Shop, to Robert Datt's Gunsmith Shop in Main Street, near the Post Office; at which place he will be most happy to attend to all business in his line.

All who patronize him may expect prompt attention and work of the finest finish. Having been professionally engaged in several of the capitals of Europe, he considers himself capable of executing work in the latest style of fashion.

All kinds of clothing cleaned. Stains, grease-spots, &c., removed; and old garments made to appear nearly equal to new.

Cutting as follows:—Coats, 30c; Pants, 15c; Vests, 15c each. 37-11

NOTICE.

WOODMANSEE requests all persons who have Young Stock in their possession, branded crop off left ear, dove tail in the right ear, and in some cases, in consequence of frost, has the appearance of half crop, to return them to G. Hutchinson on Weber river, and they will be liberally rewarded.

C. WOODMANSEE. G. S. L. City, May 8, 1860. 38-11

INFORMATION WANTED.

If Benjamin Dye or any of his children, or L. James Carter, will communicate his or their address to Benjamin Carter, at North Ogden, Utah Territory, they will hear of something to their advantage. [Texas and Me. papers, please copy.] 44-1m

Fire & Brimstone

A C. PYPER

TAKES pleasure in presenting to the public a superior article of

HOME-MANUFACTURED

SULPHUR AND BRIMSTONE, better than any imported from the States. For SALE at Messrs. NIXON, GODDARD, and A. TAYLOR & SON'S STORES, wholesale and retail.

Who will encourage Home Manufactures? 39-11

THAT BEATS THE PONY EXPRESS!

THE TRAIN

J. CALISHER & CO.,

Having arrived here from California in double quick time.

They would announce to the public of G. S. L. City and vicinity that they will open on to-day, June 16th, 1860, a large and

CHEAP VARIETY

DRY GOODS

FANCY GOODS,

consisting in part of Prints, Silks and Velvets, Ribbons, Trimmings, Laces, Boots and Caps, also School Books, New Clothing, The West, Boots and Shoes, and everything else, a lot of the best cheap goods.

To Country Merchants and Pedlars, liberal discounts will be given for cash. J. CALISHER & CO., 42-11 East next door to Lewis & Young's.

NOTHING NEW.

SELLING BELOW COST!

AT COST!

AT COST AND FREIGHT!

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

WOULD respectfully return their thanks to their patrons for past favors, and now inform their friends, customers, and the public generally, that they make no pretensions to "SELL BELOW COST, AT COST, OR AT COST AND FREIGHT." But give them a call, examine the quality of their

GOODS,

COMPARE PRICES, and judge for yourselves who sells the cheapest.

A liberal discount made to Merchants from the Country, and to Farmers and Mechanics who purchase by the quantity.

EMIGRANTS

TO THE EAST OR WEST,

can be supplied, on short notice, with Waggon, Teams, Provisions, and everything necessary to complete an outfit for either, with punctuality and dispatch.

FAIRFIELD.

In connection with their house, in this city, they have a

Branch House,

established at

FAIRFIELD, CAMP FLOYD,

for the convenience of their southern friends; where they can be furnished with goods as cheap as in this city, and one of the firm is generally on hand to conduct the business at the place.

Great Salt Lake City, March 28, 1860 32-11

NEW ARRIVALS!

GILBERT & GERRISH, HAVE just received a LARGE STOCK of SUPERIOR SELECTED

MERCHANDISE.

The Assortments chosen expressly for the Utah Market.

THEY have marked their goods at the

LOWEST FIGURES,

and assure the public that they are prepared to, and will, successfully compete with any house in the Territory in quality and price.

Country dealers supplied at a liberal discount.

GILBERT & GERRISH.

Who wants a good Saddle and Harness?

I BEG leave to inform my friends and the public generally, that I have constantly on hand all sorts of SADDLES, BRIDLES and HARNESS; also, SPANISH SPURS, and, in fact, everything in my line of business.

I still carry on the Boot and Shoe Trade, and take for pay produce, but not much cash. Carriages neatly trimmed on the shortest notice. J. W. JENKINS. 37-3m.

H. E. BOWRING,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Next door to the Post Office, RETURNS thanks to the Public for their past liberal patronage; has constantly on hand SPANISH and SORORA SADDLES, Harness, Spanish Spurs, &c., &c. Cash and produce taken in exchange. 34-11

JORDAN MILLS.

THE Proprietors of the above Mills respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and patrons, that they have thoroughly repaired and fitted up their mill in a manner not surpassed in the Territory. They are now prepared to attend to all business, in their line, entrusted to them.

To our old customers we return our thanks for past favors, and solicit their patronage anew. 31-11 D. R. ALLEN & Co.

PAINTING.

W. V. MORRIS, HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

SHOP—Next door north of George Cronyn's Store, East Temple Street. 15-11

BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

H. C. JACKSON will be on hand to accommodate his friends and customers at his Old Stand, near BALLO'S HALL, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to be worthy the patronage of all who want good work done.

Accounts of long standing will be collected without fail. A hint to the wise is sufficient. 12-11

STILL ON HAND.

OUR customers will still find us at the old Stand, ready to serve them with our fine and cheap

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

We have a nice lot of

STRAW, TUSCAN, and Horse Hair

BONNETS,

With suitable

TRIMMINGS,

which we will sell cheap. Also,

Summer Shawls, Light Dress Goods,

and a general variety of

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and every article of Clothing.

NEW STORE,

ROGERS, BROTHERS & CO.

42-11 East next door to Lewis & Young's.

JAMES FERGUSON. RETH M. BLAIR.

FERGUSON & BLAIR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

NEW SADDLER'S SHOP.

A. CUMMING, SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

ON East Temple Street, next door south of Gilbert and Gerrish's. Orders executed promptly and satisfactorily. Collars carefully fitted. Give me a call. 32-11

SAVE YOUR PAPER RAGS.

THE inhabitants of Utah are requested to gather up and save their worn out wagon covers, and every description of cotton and linen rags for paper making, and deliver them, from time to time, to the Bishops of the several Wards, or the New and Mountaineer Offices or their agents, for which, when clean, they will be allowed five cents a pound. The rags can be sufficiently cleaned in pure water, without soap. It is expected that, in a few months, all who wish can receive paper in exchange for rags.

EDWARD HUNTER, Presiding Bishop. 37-11

GET YOUR MONEY BACK.

THE undersigned have opened a NEW STORE, in

FARMINGTON, DAVIS COUNTY,

WHERE THEY ARE SELLING

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Ready Made Clothing.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

JUDSON L. STODDARD, THOMAS S. SMITH, LEONARD G. RICE. 13-11

NEW ARRIVALS

AT

J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

WE have just received from California one of the best assorted Stocks of

FANCY DRY GOODS

ever brought to this market; consisting in part of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BONNET RIBBONS, Embroideries, Millinery Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Pat. Leather and Silk Belts, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold at our usual Low Prices. No trouble to show goods. J. B. KIMBALL & CO. 10-11

LADIES' FINE SHOES.

A large assortment just received at

KIMBALL & CO'S.

TEA, TEA! A fine quality of Gunpowder and Young Hyson just received at

KIMBALL & CO'S.

"THE DESERT SHALL BLOSSOM AS THE ROSE."

THE subscriber has a choice collection of SEEDS saved from those splendid flowers raised by him, and exhibited at the last Fair; which he now offers to the lovers of beauty and fragrance, upon reasonable terms. Among them may be found many of Florida's choicest treasures, such as Balsams, China and German Astors, beautiful Zinnias; Candytuft, various colors; Portulacas; Petunias; Coraneps; French and African Marigolds; and many other choice kinds.

Also a splendid assortment of choice tame Rose Cuttings or Grafts; among them may be found the Queen of the Prairie; Superb Climber; Baltimore Belle; Persian Yellow; Madame Leffay; La Reine; Sydonia; Large White; Mrs. Elliott; Michigan Rose; Missouri Rivers, &c.

Also, many choice vegetable seeds, raised from seed imported by me from the States last season; together with many other things in my line of business. 33-11

CHAS. H. OLIPHANT.

CHARLES KING,

WAGON AND CARRIAGE